

BOROUGH ORDINANCES.

ADOPTED MARCH 7, 1854.

Ordinance relating to Pavements.

I. BE it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That upon all streets in said Borough, of the width of sixty feet or upwards, the side walks shall be of the width of *seven feet*, and upon all other streets shall be of the width of *nine feet*; and whenever paving is hereinafter provided for, the pavement shall be made with good hard brick, well laid in sand, and shall have a uniform inclination of not less than *two* nor more than *six* inches towards the gutter, and be supported either by good stone curb or by brick curbing, well laid in sand, at an angle of *forty-five* degrees from the perpendicular, and resting upon the bottom of the gutter: the kind of curbing to be determined by the Council, or persons appointed by them for that purpose. The gutters shall be formed not less than *six* nor more than *ten* inches deep immediately in front of the curb. They shall be well paved with brick or curb, with a gradual and uniform upward inclination toward the middle of the street; and all paving, gutters and curbing, shall be done according to the grade prescribed by the Town Council, and in such manner that each officer as hereinafter appointed for that purpose, may direct.

II. Whenever the grading, curbing, paving or gutters of any street, square, block, or portion thereof, shall be determined and agreed upon by the Town Council, they shall cause notice thereof to be given to the owners of the lots fronting upon the same, requiring him, her or them, to have the said grading, curbing, paving or gutters, (or all of them, as the case may be), done within thirty days from the date of such notice; and in case of neglect or refusal of said owner or occupier to have the same done within the time limited, and in accordance with the regulations of said Borough, the said Council shall proceed to have the same done, and collect the cost of the work and materials, with twenty per cent. advance thereon, as provided by law.

III. It shall not be lawful to make, set up, or affix any cellar-door, porch, step, or other obstruction, in or upon any side or foot walk in front of any lot in said Borough, so as to extend into or upon the same a greater distance than four feet; and any person or persons offending against this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of Four Dollars and costs, and the expense of removing the same.

IV. If any person or persons shall plant or set up any tree or post in or upon any street in said Borough, except between the distance of ten and eleven feet from the front of his, her or their lot, in cases where the street is sixty feet wide or upwards, or between the distance of eight and nine feet in other cases, or shall set up or plant the same in any other manner than shall be directed by the Council, or any officer by them appointed to direct the same; he, she or they, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of Two Dollars and costs, and the expense of removing the same.

Ordinance relating to Liberty and East Middle Streets.

I. Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That the street which intersects York street immediately east of the lot of Leonard Stouch, and extends thence to East Middle street, in said Borough, shall hereafter be called and known by the name of "Liberty" street, and that the width of said street be increased by the addition of seventeen feet to the East side thereof, so that it be, in the whole, the width of fifty feet, and correspond with the general plan of said Borough.

II. Be it ordained as aforesaid: That East Middle street, from Strawn street to Liberty street, be, and the same is hereby ordained to be, widened and opened to the width of fifty feet, by adding to the same so much of the lands on either side thereof as may be necessary for that purpose; and so that the centre of the same be in a direct line with the centre of said street west of Strawn street.

Ordinance to Prevent Nuisances.

I. Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That any person or persons who shall cast, lay, or place, or cause to be cast, laid, or placed, any wagon, cart, wood, rails, lumber, or other obstructions, on any street, lane, alley, or highway, within said Borough, and shall not remove the same within twelve hours after notice, every such person so offending, and being thereof convicted by the Burgess, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Two Dollars with costs of prosecution and the expense of removing the same.

II. Any person or persons who shall cast or lay, or cause to be cast or laid, any shavings, rubbish, dirt, mud, ashes, dung or other filth, in or upon any pavement, street, lane, alley or highway, within said Borough, unless in such places as shall be directed or agreed upon by the Town Council or their officers, and shall not remove the same within twelve hours after notice, shall, upon the conviction thereof by the Burgess, forfeit and pay the sum of Two Dollars and costs, and the cost of removing the same.

III. If any person or persons shall hereafter be found standing, assembling, loitering, or on about the streets, alleys, foot-walks, or corners, in said Borough, in such manner as to obstruct or interfere with the free passage of persons along or upon the same: or shall be guilty of rude, profane, indecent or insolent language or conduct towards, or in the hearing or view of persons passing along said street, or being in the neighborhood: every such person so offending, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of One Dollar and costs of prosecution, or, in default of payment, shall be confined in the lock-up or County prison for the space of twenty-four hours.

ROBERT G. HARPER, Burgess.
Attest—G. McCREARY, Clerk.
March 15.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to remove from *Bushy's Property*, in Franklin township, hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to him for work done at said Factory, to call and settle the same on or before the 1st of March next, as it is highly important that all his accounts be paid by that date.

DANIEL LEE.
Beecherville, Feb. 27.

NOTICE.

Estate of John N. Ashbaugh, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN N. ASHAUGH, late of Heading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, living in the same township, the subscriber gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those having claims, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ELIZA ANN ASHAUGH, Adm'r.
Feb. 5.

ALBIONIST HYMN BOOKS, bound in the best Turkey Morocco binding. Instructions of the Book, for sale at the lowest cash rate, at the cheap Bookstore of

KELLER KURTZ.

Printing of every description. Neatly & expeditiously executed at this office.

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams county, until Tuesday the 21st of March next, for building a WOODEN BRIDGE across Opposum Creek, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Carlisle, near the Centre Mills.

The Bridge to be built after the style of the bridge across Rock Creek, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hanover.

Plans and specifications for the Bridge can be seen by persons wishing to bid, on the day of letting, or by application to the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

JOHN MICKLEY, Jr.,
JAMES J. WILLS,
Attest—J. ARCHIBALD, Clerk.
Feb. 27.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite D. Middlecoff's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.
Dr. C. N. Berlichy, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D.
" D. Horner, Prof. M. Jacobs.
" H. S. Huber, " H. L. Baugher.
" D. Gilbert, " H. A. Muhlenberg.
Rev. R. Johnston, " M. L. Stoeber.
April 18.

BOUNTY LANDS.

PERSONS entitled to Bounty Lands under the acts of Congress of the United States, can have their claims promptly and efficiently attended to, by application either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, at his office in Gettysburg. Claimants whose applications have been suspended on account of deficiency in proof, may find it to their advantage to call.

The fee charged is \$3 in each case, payable upon the delivery of the warrant.

The subscriber will also attend to claims for Pensions for Revolutionary or other services, and the location of lands. The sale and purchase of Land Warrants attended to, and the highest cash price paid for the same.

K. G. McCREARY, Attorney at Law.
May 17.

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Pensions and Patents,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

JAMES G. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE late of Hon. D. M. Sykes, on Baltimore street, third door from the Diamond.

April 12.

WM. B. McLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Dec. 23.

DAVID WILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS taken Mr. STEVENSON'S Office, North West Corner of Centre Square.

Reference.—Hon. T. STEVENSON, Lancaster.
Jan. 2.

H. L. FISHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, YORK, PA.

WILL continue to practice in the several Courts of Adams county, as heretofore.

June 27.

R. HERVEY, J. P. CLARKSON.

HERVEY & CLARKSON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

Office No. 44 Clark street, CHICAGO, ILL.

COMMISSIONERS for the STATES of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin and Florida. Agents for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Conveyances. Titles examined, and Abstracts prepared with care and promptness. Collections made.

Aug. 13.

JOHN F. CLARK,
Agent for Procuring Patents.

Corner of E & 5th streets, near the Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Specifications and Drawings prepared. Particular attention paid Rejected Applications.

Nov. 29.

A Daguerreotype for 50 Cents.

CAN be had at WEAVER'S GALLERY, in Chambersburg street. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, and will be kept up at this Gallery in all the different styles of the day, at prices varying from 50 cts. to \$6.

So now is the time for obtaining the cheapest likenesses ever offered in this place. Persons will find it to their advantage to call soon while the opportunity is before them, and in order to secure a satisfaction likeness, subjects are requested to wear dark apparel. Gentlemen should wear black, with black vest and cravat, and ladies should avoid dresses of pink and blue. Faded and contrasting colors are very unsuitable for children.

I return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends for their past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same, hoping by strict attention to business to satisfy the tastes of all who may visit my gallery.

SAMUEL WEAVER.
May 2.

STILL LOWER!

REDUCTION OF FARE & INCREASE OF SPEED!

FROM GETTYSBURG TO HARRISBURG, \$1.50.

On and after Monday, April 11, 1853

STAGES will leave McCREARY'S Hotel, Gettysburg, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Harrisburg at 1 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with the Stage going East and West, also with the Mail going East.

Stage will leave Harrisburg on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Gettysburg at 2 P. M.

WM. COLLIER, Jr.
April 11.

OPENING OF FASHIONS.

KELLER KURTZ
HAS OPENED HIS FALL STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN'S HATS & CAPS.

ALSO,
Men's, Boys', Youth's, Ladies', Misses' & Childs' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Ties, and Slippers.

Sept. 5.

NEW & SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

A. B. KURTZ has opened an immense stock of all the new and desirable styles of DRY GOODS, also *Queen Ware* and *Groceries*—which he invites his numerous customers to call and see; all of which will be sold on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Oct. 24.

BEAUTIFULLY
ILLUSTRATED WORKS,

In Splendid Bindings,
New and Attractive Juveniles,
FANCY GOODS,

in great variety—for sale by
KELLER KURTZ.

Dec. 19.

HO! THIS WAY!

THIS age of Signs and Wonders, the subscriber would remark that he neither brags nor boasts, but desires the County to produce a finer stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

than he is now opening; of every variety and description, of all qualities and prices, suitable for men, women and children.

Call, examine and judge for yourselves.
W. W. PAXTON.
Gettysburg, Sept. 26.

CLOTHING—CLOTHING.

ARM ARNOLD has now on hand, and is constantly making up, Overcoats, Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Pantalons, Vests, and every article in the Clothing line, which he will sell 30 per cent. cheaper than any CLOTHING STORE or SLOP SHOP in the Town or County.

Call and examine for yourselves.
Oct. 3.

WALL PAPER.

Over 10,000 Pieces in Store!

FROM 6 Cents per piece and upwards, including fine Satins, Gold, Velvets, imitation of Woods, Marbles, &c.

ALSO, a great variety of new styles of Curtain Papers, Fire Board Papers, Borders, &c., all of which will certainly be sold at the very lowest cash prices. Call and see, at the cheap Bookstore of

KELLER KURTZ.
June 6.

Boots, Shoes, & Hats.

THE undersigned has enlarged his Store room, and has added to his present business, BOOTS, SHOES, & HATS, such as first-rate fine Moccasins, Kossuths, Hungarian, Lady Franklin, Scuff Brim, soft and hard tops, (latest style) Brush, Manilla, Palm, &c. Buff, self and Kip Boots, Black and Brown top Monkeys, Goat and Half Monkeys, Shoes, all of which are bought for cash, and will sell very cheap. I respectfully invite my friends and customers to examine my stock before purchasing.

MARCUS SAMSON.
May 9.

LEE & RINGLAND'S
(Late Church, Lee & Ringland's.)

LUMBER YARD
AND
STEAM SAW-MILL,

ON THE YORK AND CUMBERLAND RAILROAD,
NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.

A large supply of all kinds of Lumber always on hand, wholesale and retail. Bills saved to order at the shortest notice.

N. B. Lumber can be delivered by us at any point on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, Hanover, York, Baltimore, and intermediate places.

May 30.

Domestics.

GINGHAM, Muslins, Wool and Cotton

Flannels, Calicos of all colors and prices, always to be had at the cheap Store of

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

TELL your Friends and Neighbors, and come yourselves, and see the very large and fine assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, that has just been received by

April 25.

W. W. PAXTON.

DRAW NEAR—COME AND SEE!

J. L. SCHICK would inform the Ladies

spending, that he now offers the largest and most splendid assortment of BONNETS, Bonnet Caps and Veils, Ribbons, Flowers, & Hair Braids, ever before offered in this place. Call and see them—no trouble to show Goods.

Oct. 3.

New Fall Goods,

JUST received, and now opening, at the

Store of

Oct. 3. S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

For the Ladies.

ALL the latest and most fashionable styles

of SHOES, GAITERS and SLIPPERS.

Warranted, well made.
KELLER KURTZ'S.
June 6.

WAKE UP PELOPE!

GUNS! GUNS!

A large lot of Single and Double Barreled

GUNS & RIFLES, of a superior make, just received, and for sale cheap by

Oct. 10. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

GROCERIES, QUEENS & GLASSWARE.

A fresh and full supply, as cheap as the market affords. Call and examine them at

Oct. 17. KURTZ'S.

IRISH LINENS, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Linen Table Cloths, Toweling, and Drilling—a large variety—for sale at

Oct. 3. SCHICK'S.

GENTLEMEN can be furnished with their shirts, Shirts-collars, Stockings, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Gaiters, Under Linen, and in fact every thing in the furnishing line at

SAMSON'S.

KNUCK KNACKS from an Editor's Table, by L. Gaylord (Park), just published by the Appertons, and for sale at

June 6. KELLER KURTZ'S.

COMFORTS, of all the different styles, colors, sizes, and prices, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at

KURTZ'S.

CALICOES—a large variety of new styles, also Gingham, Domestic, &c., with a large variety of Dry Goods too large to mention here. Call and see them at KURTZ'S.

Exhibition—Admission Free.

MARCUS SAMSON'S Clothing Emporium embraces the largest and best assortment of Frocks and Dresses. Coats of every variety of color, quality and style, which have been offered to the public. Call and see, even if you do not wish to buy.

Young American's Library,

A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE SERIES OF BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, embracing events connected with the early history of our country, and lives of distinguished men, written with much care and in an entertaining and instructive manner, with illustrations of important events, and beautifully illuminated title pages; containing the Life of DANIEL WEBSTER, the great American Statesman, with numerous anecdotes, illustrations of his character, and the following illustrations:

Young Daniel in the Saw Mill. Webster Fishing at Frysburg. Webster dedicating the Clerkship. Webster expounding the Constitution. The Bunker Hill Celebration. Webster at Faneuil Hall. Webster at the residence of Webster. Webster on his Farm.

The Life of Henry Clay, the Mill Boy of the Slashes, nine illustrations. The Life of Benj. Franklin, nine illustrations. The Life of George Washington, nine illustrations.

The Life of Lafayette, nine illustrations. The Life of Wan. Penn, nine illustrations. The Life of Gen. Taylor, nine illustrations. The Life of Andrew Jackson, nine illustrations.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, nine illustrations. The Old Bill of Independence, or Philadelphia in 1776, nine illustrations. The Yankee Tea Party and other stories of the Revolution, nine illustrations.

Containing over 100 illustrations. Each volume is well written, possessing a high moral tone and can safely be placed in the hands of young people: they contain numerous anecdotes illustrative of the history of our country, and are well adapted for family or school libraries.

Price per set, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt backs and neatly put up in boxes, \$6 75. Price per volume, neatly bound, cloth gilt \$5. Colporteurs, Agents or School Libraries will be supplied at a liberal discount.

Copies will be sent by mail, postage free, upon the receipt of the price of the set, or any volume.

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Publishers, 25 South 6th st., Philadelphia.

Jan. 23.

REMOVAL AND CHANGE.

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & CO., Philadelphia, having removed into their splendid new Ware-house, entrances No. 147 Market, and No. 21 North Fourth street, are opening for the Spring trade an assortment of

SILK AND FANCY GOODS,

that for extent and variety will surpass any stock ever offered in that market. Entering into their new Store, which is one of the largest in America, with a business of an unusual amount already established, and intending largely to increase it, especially for those who buy for CASH, and believing that the fairest system in jobbing goods is to use UNIFORM PRICES, they will be compelled to sell at a much smaller profit than can possibly be afforded where long credits are given.

Under their Cash and Short Credit system the necessity for charging large profits, does not exist, and by selling their goods at very small advances on the foreign cost, they mean to make it the interest of every judge of goods, to buy upon the following terms:

CASH BUYERS will receive a discount of SIX per cent., if the money be paid in full, within ten days from date of bill. In current money will only be taken at its market value on the day that it is received. To merchants of undoubted standing a credit of SIX months will be given if desired. Where money is remitted in advance of maturity a discount at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per annum will be allowed.

They ask from merchants visiting the Eastern cities, the favor of an examination of their stock, being satisfied that they will be convinced that it is not for their interest to pay the large profits that are absolutely essential to those who give long credits.

M. L. HALLOWELL, JAMES TRAQUIR, J. L. HALLOWELL, A. W. LITTLE, T. W. SWENEY, E. R. HUTCHINSON, Philadelphia, Jan. 16.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

140 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE branches taught are—BOOK KEEP-

ING, WRITING, and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.

OPEN DAILY, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings of each week.

S. H. CRITTENDEN, Principal.
Jan. 30.

Metropolitan Silk Stock!

REMOVAL.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS of

Silk and Fancy Goods,

HAVING removed to their new Warehouse,

No. 55, Chambers street, New York, (opposite the Park), invite the attention of the Trade to their SPRING IMPORTATION of

RICH SILKS.

DRESS GOODS, SILWAES,

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

Merchants throughout the C. States are so

liberal to examine our assortment, which in novelty, richness and variety, is believed to be unsurpassed in this metropolis, and adapted to the wants of the very best trade in the country; all of which will be offered to Cash and first-class six mos. Buyers, on the most favorable terms.

New York, Jan. 9.

Lead, Zinc, Iron Paint,

OIL AND COLORS,

FRANCIS S. LEWIS & CO.

REPRESENTED BY LEWIS JAMES



GETTYSBURG:
Monday, March 27, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK,
OF Northumberland county.

FOR SENATE COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE DARSIE,
OF Allegheny county.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL M. SMYER,
OF Montgomery county.

Those of our subscribers who change their residence on the 1st of April, will please give notice of the place to which they desire the "Sentinel" directed, or, if in town, where to be left by the carrier.

On Thursday evening last, the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, were indicted to office. Hon. MANUEL R. BUSEL was appointed President of the Council, and P. O. McCaskey, Esq., Clerk and Treasurer.

A supplement to the charter of the Gettysburg Railroad company, passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday last.

OUR WHIG STATE TICKET.

We place at the head of our paper the names of the gentlemen selected by the Whig State Convention, as our candidates at the coming Fall election. The resolutions adopted by the Convention will be found in another column.

The candidate for Governor, is the Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland county. No selection could have been made, which would more fully meet the wishes of the Whigs generally. He was first elected to Congress in 1848, to fill a vacancy; and that in a District which could give 1200 Democratic majority. He was again elected in 1850, by an increased majority; and in 1852, he was re-elected by a majority of 1400. This shows his great popularity at home, with men of all parties. In 1848, he declined a re-nomination, though strongly urged thereto by his friends. In 1849, he was appointed, by Gov. Johnston, without solicitation, President Judge of that District, which office he held until the Judiciary was made elective; he then returned to the practice of the law. As a lawyer, he ranks among the first in the State, and as a popular and able speaker, he has no superior. Mr. DARSIE, of Pittsburg, is our candidate for Canal Commissioner; and few men possess superior qualifications for that situation. He is now a leading member of the Senate of this State, and has been in one of the other branches of the Legislature for nearly twenty years, and has made himself perfectly acquainted with the business and interests of the State. He will poll a very strong vote.

For Supreme Judge, the Convention, by an almost unanimous vote, nominated our late townsman, Hon. DANIEL M. SMYER, at present the President Judge of the Berks and Montgomery District. We need not tell our citizens who he is—they all know him well; and know his talent and capability for any situation. Since his appointment to the Bench, he has rendered himself very popular in his District, by his learning, industry, and promptness in the dispatch of business; and, as a contemporary remarks, "has acquired their confidence, respect and friendship, to an almost unlimited extent." The "Young Guard" will give him a handsome vote.

Such are our candidates—all talented, worthy, "good men and true"—and deserving of strenuous exertions on their behalf.

The Nebraska Bill.—On Tuesday, the "Nebraska Bill," as it is termed, which passed the Senate of the U. States, came to the House of Representatives, and, of course, when taken up, produced very considerable feeling—it not being exactly known what its strength was there. After a pretty warm contest as to how to dispose of it, it was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 110 to 95. This opened the door to a long discussion, and is considered equivalent to a defeat of the bill. The result caused the greatest joy to its enemies, and chagrined its friends. To clinch the vote, Mr. Cutting moved a reconsideration, and to lay that motion on the table—which was carried, yeas 110, nays 95.

A treaty made with some Indians from the far West, who have been in Washington for a few weeks, was sent into the Senate on Tuesday for ratification. In this treaty the Indians have stipulated that should any of their number be guilty of using intoxicating liquors to excess, his society should be withheld from him until he is reformed. If this provision should be carried out, it will have a decided tendency to prevent drunkenness among them.

There appears to be a little difference of opinion as to which party has the New Hampshire Legislature; and the positive question of parties will not be unavailingly postponed until the meeting of the Legislature.

During the storm of Saturday week, the schooner *Beaufort*, from Boston for Plymouth, coast off Cape Cod, and all on board (other than number) perished.

Prohibitory Liquor Bill.
A bill for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth, passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, 50 to 48, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Barton, Beck, Bigham, Caldwell, Carlisle, Cook, Crane, Daugherty, Davis, Deegan, De Franco, Eldred, Ellis, Evans, Foster, Gallentine, Gibbons, Gwin, Hart, Hiestand, Hillier, Hummel, Jackson, Kilgore, Lowrey, (Toga), Linn, Magee, McGuire, Mansfield, McConnell, Meily, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Muse, Park, Parmelee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Putney, Rawlins, Roberts, Scott, Smith, (Crawford), Strong, Ziegler and Chase, Speaker—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Baldwin, Beane, Beyer, Boyd, Bush, Byrly, Calvin, Chamberlin, Collins, Cummings, Dunning, Ecker, Edinger, Fletcher, Fry, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Hamilton, Herr, Hills, Hipple, Horn, Hunsicker, Hunter, Hurst, Johnson, Knapp, Lester, (Cochran), Miller, Palmer, Poulson, Rowe, Sallade, Shank, Sibley, Simonton, Smith, (Berk), Stewart, Stockdale, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklin, Wilson and Wright—48.

A bill of the same character also passed the Senate on the same day, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Crosswell, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Friel, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, Hendricks, Hoge, Jamison, Kinser, Kunkel, McFarland, MELLINGER, Platt, Quiggle, Skinner, and Siler—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Crabbe, Darlington, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeeman, Hiestor, McClinton, Price, Sager, Wherry and McCaslin, Speaker—18.

The bills are not exactly alike—so that further action must be had in each House before it becomes a law.

Anti-Nebraska Resolutions.

In the Senate of this State, on Tuesday last, the following resolutions passed, to a third reading, 18 to 15:

WHEREAS, Efforts are now being made to effect the passage of an act of Congress to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, with provisions allowing the introduction of involuntary servitude north of 36° 30'; and **WHEREAS**, In the judgment of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, the passage of such an act would be inexpedient, and a manifest violation of the Missouri Compromise, approved March 6th, 1820; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Pennsylvania earnestly and solemnly protest against the repeal or modification of that section of the act of Congress, for the admission of the Missouri into the Union as a State, which prohibits involuntary servitude north of 36° 30'.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to carry out the foregoing expression of the sentiment of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The yeas and nays were as follows: **YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Crabbe, Darlington, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Friel, Hamilton, Hendricks, Kinser, Kunkel, McClinton, McFarland, Mellinger, Platt, Price, Skinner, and Siler—18.**

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Crosswell, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeeman, B. D. Hamlin, Hiestor, Hoge, Jamison, Quiggle, Sager, Wherry and McCaslin, Speaker—15.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, Mr. ELLIS presented the petition of F. Slaybaugh, for a divorce from Sarah, his wife; also four remonstrances against the passage of a law authorizing the Commissioners of Adams county to guarantee the payment of the interest on the bonds of the Gettysburg railroad company; also, two petitions in favor of the passage of a law authorizing the Commissioners to guarantee the payment of said interest on bonds of the Gettysburg railroad, provided said company build their road to York; otherwise, against said guarantee; also, two in favor of a State road from McCall's ferry to Gettysburg; also, from Philip Sweney and William A. Call, in the matter of certain real estate; also, the petition of the widow and heirs of Philip Call, sen., in the matter of certain real estate.

The Whigs, at the late Charter election in Carlisle, carried both Burgesses, and seven of the nine Councilmen.

The "Village Record," at Waynesboro', has put on a new dress, and looks quite trim and neat.

Mr. John H. Brooks, a very respectable citizen of Columbia, was killed on the railroad on Tuesday week. He had got on top of a burden car, and while watching another train he was struck by a bridge, and thrown directly under the engine, which ran over his body, killing him instantly.

On Saturday night week, several fires occurred in the City of New York; by which 12 dwellings, 10 stables, and several carpenter shops, were destroyed. Five horses perished in the flames. A number of poor families were severely sufferers.

The Powder of Mr. Wm. Fridley, in Shippensburg, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning week. The wind was blowing a perfect gale at the time, and it was in a few minutes a mass of ruins.

The Railroad.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad, on Thursday last, the following resolutions were adopted—from which it will be seen that Hanover has been fixed upon, for the present at least, as the terminus of the Road:

Whereas, the Charter of the Gettysburg Railroad requires the President and Directors of the Road to fix upon Hanover, in York county, as the eastern terminus of the Road, within three years from the passage of the act of incorporation, provided the Company should deem it expedient that the Road should terminate there; and, whereas, the time aforesaid expires this day, by which reason the Company are compelled to make their election; therefore, **Resolved**, That Hanover be, and the same is hereby definitely elected as the eastern terminus of the Gettysburg Railroad, and the said Road to connect with the Hanover Branch Railroad at that place.

Resolved, That so soon as the people of York shall show their ability, in combination with ourselves, to construct the Road from Gettysburg to York, the President and Directors of the Road will use all the means within their power to effect that purpose, provided the same can be done without breach of contract.

Fatally Burned.
We are informed that, at the recent railroad accident near York, a daughter of Mr. PHILIP J. TRUST, formerly of this place, was so severely burned by the upsetting of the stove in the car, which rolled down the bank, as to cause her death in a few days. She was some 12 or 14 years of age. Mr. Trust, with his family, was about removing from Columbia to Baltimore.—*Compter.*

Mr. Abraham Muselman, of Lancaster county, who was injured at the late railroad accident near York, died on Wednesday last at York, where he has been lying since the accident.

Major Salah R. Hobbie, First Assistant Postmaster General, died at Washington City on Thursday last, of consumption. He has been for many years an officer of the Government. His age was 58.

There was an arrival from Europe on Tuesday; but it brings nothing of interest. Eastern affairs were unchanged. No battles of any consequence had occurred on the Danube. There was a rumor that the Russians had taken Kalafat, but it was not credited.

David Jewell was executed at Pittsburg on Friday last, for murder. He made a dying declaration, that he was strongly under the influence of liquor when he committed the murder, and knew nothing of the deed until he was arrested. He concluded by advising his young friends to avoid the intoxicating cup. He died penitent.

A steamer arrived at New Orleans on Thursday from California. The filibustering expedition, in Sonora, of President Walker, has failed. When the U. S. vessels arrived many of his men deserted, and the rest were desponding. He spiked his guns, and left, leaving behind him his sick and wounded.

The steamer *Black Warrior* is still in the custody of the Cuban authorities at Havana. Captain Bulloch, his officers and crew, were yet on board the U. S. steamer *Fulton*, at the last account from there.

Nathaniel G. Taylor, Esq., (whig), has been elected in the first congressional district of Tennessee, to succeed the Hon. Brooks Campbell, (dem.), who died in the early part of the session. He was elected by about six hundred majority.

Gone to California.—R. P. McGill and Geo. Frazier, Esqs., members of the Bar at Hagerstown, Md., and Robert Swan, who was tried and acquitted of killing Sprigg, left for California last week.

Expedition to Liberia.—The colonization journal states that an expedition vessel, possibly a steamer, will take emigrants from Baltimore and Norfolk on or about the first of May.

The Indians.
During the proceedings in the U. S. H. of Representatives on Wednesday last, on the Indian appropriation bill, some interesting facts were presented. The bill under discussion contained items, requested under existing treaties with the Indians, amounting to nearly one million of dollars. Mr. Orr, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, proposed to add other items, of about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of negotiations with the Indians of Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, &c. He remarked, it was not much to the credit of this great and expanding nation to find in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, where more than sixty thousand white people have settled on what was considered Government lands, not one foot of the Indian title has been extinguished! The Indians have been driven from valley to valley, and from plain to plain, until they are now resting on the mountain tops, dragging out a precarious existence, and often in a state of starvation. The Cayuse war had already cost one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and it would cost much more if the Indians were compelled in self-defense to avenge themselves upon their aggressors. In Utah and New Mexico similar difficulties were to be met and overcome, not by arms, but by the magnanimity and justice of the Government. There are now in captivity among the Apache Indians not less than two hundred and twenty whites, women and children, whose fate required the interposition of the Government.

Mr. Orr, impressed, with great earnestness and force, the propriety of a liberal policy towards the red men; and hoped that members, in view of the inspiration of prompt action, would not await themselves of the usual tardiness in committee to discuss minor and irrelevant subjects. These remarks were well received.

Plant Trees.
Now is the season to plant trees of all kinds—fruit and shade. As a contemporary remarks—"A few hours labor and a trifling expense bestowed in planting trees, will add greatly to the value of any habitation, either to occupy or to sell. In planting, care should be taken to select good kinds of trees, and set them properly; and then they need little attention thereafter, if they are carefully protected against anything that can disturb them. What man of taste, or with any idea of comfort, would buy a house, in village or country, exposed to the broiling rays of the summer's sun, or live in such a one if he owned or rented it—except from dire necessity? Now is the time then to begin if your premises are destitute of shade, by planting a few trees of vigorous and rapid growth; and in a few years, before you are aware of it, you will find your property immensely improved, and at a cost so trifling as not to be worth mentioning."

Societies have sprung up in several of our cities and towns, which are exciting considerable attention from the mystery surrounding them, and the power they exercise. They are called "The Know-Nothings." Nothing is known of their principles, or their object. Amongst other evidences of what they can accomplish, we give the following from the Boston Traveller: "The 'Know-Nothings' in Waltham, Massachusetts, on the first Monday in March, elected their whole ticket as it were by magic. Nobody could tell where the ticket came from, where it was printed, or when and where got up. It has been a town talk ever since. It is said we have a strong organization of the kind amongst us, and yet we know nothing about it. All is cloaked in mystery and darkness. Just before the election an obscure notice was posted up, calling upon certain persons to meet nobody knew where, unless some secret hieroglyphics, cut out of the alip of paper posted up, apparently with a pen-knife, gave the 'know-nothings' themselves the necessary information."

Atmospherical Phenomenon.
The Washington City Globe of Wednesday evening last, mentions that on the evening previous, about half past 9 o'clock, the attention of the people in the street was directed to a brilliant light in the zenith, described by those who saw it, in appearance like a coal of fire glowing, three feet long, and a foot wide, of a bright crimson, redder than ever the planet Mars appeared. It was stationary, and lasted twenty minutes to half an hour, when it gradually faded away.

A sudden death took place at Georgetown College, on Thursday evening. One of the teachers in the institution, named William Scott, had been in delicate health for some time past, but, to all appearance, had improved so as to resume his usual duty. Whilst sitting at the dinner table, he suddenly fell, and although immediate assistance was rendered, he expired in a few minutes. A coroner's inquest was held, which returned a verdict of "disease of the heart."

A drover from the interior of Pennsylvania, fell in with a couple of sharpers, on Monday night, in Philadelphia, who kindly consented to take him to the circus, and from there to Blackberry alley. He was relieved of his surplus revenue to the amount of nearly three hundred dollars.

Gen. SAM. HOUSTON was detained at Harrisburg a few days ago, for a short time, by a failure in the cars to make a connection. A correspondent of the Franklin Repository writing from there, appears to have been much pleased with him, and remarks as follows:—

"On this occasion his thoughts seemed to be taken up with the Nebraska bill, and indeed I thought, when listening to him, that if the freedom of this Commonwealth could have heard him, there would be but one opinion in regard to it—that of deep disgust for the bill and its authors. He said he regarded it as a *wanton* renewal of a quiet agitation, the end of which the youngest child now living would not see; that it would be found to be but the entering wedge to measures, that would excite scenes far more dangerous and appalling than any through which we have yet passed."

I was much pleased with the compliment he paid our own State. In speaking of the Nebraska bill, he said Pennsylvania had more in her power now than she ever had at any one time, and that if she would speak out in a firm and indignant voice of opposition, the fate of the bill was sealed, its death a fixed fact. "Why," said he, "the inquiry is common throughout the South and Southwest, 'how old Pennsylvania going?' what has she to say on this question?" To an inquiry put to him by some gentleman as to what Henry Clay would have said if he had been in the Senate this session, on the Nebraska bill, "Sir," said he, "it would have been needless for that man to have said a word, his *look* would have consumed the dogs," and said he, "could a voice come from the *Hermings*, the authors of the bill would skulk away in silence."

Breadstuffs on Lake Michigan.—A letter in the New York Tribune, dated Chicago, 6th inst., states that the quantity of wheat in store now at that port is about 254,000 bushels, and 20,000 barrels of flour, and adds:

"There are now upon the lake shores, all told, about 800,000 bushels of wheat in store, and about 80,000 barrels of flour. The high prices paid the past winter for wheat have brought nearly or quite all out of the producers' hands. Very little more will come out before next harvest, so that, reducing the wheat to flour, Lake Michigan will have about 250,000 barrels of flour, or calling it wheat, about 1,200,000 bushels of wheat to ship before next harvest, or say 1st of September."

It is also stated that six or seven millions of bushels of corn will probably be shipped from Chicago this year, if present prices continue. There are also over 300,000 bushels of oats in store there, and about 800,000 bushels on the Lake coast. In Ohio and Indiana, it is said, there is not over one-fourth the usual quantity of wheat and flour on hand, but the deficiency will be more than supplied by the excess of corn.

Robbery of Mr. Hastings.
Some men are born to misfortune. We noticed in our last the extraordinary robbery of Mr. Hastings, Surveyor of the port of Pittsburg, who was waylaid in sight of the Toll House, knocked down, the keys taken from him, the custom house entered, and some ten thousand dollars stolen from the safe, within a foot or two of the watchman's bed. This is extraordinary—but we understand further that Mr. Hastings was robbed about six months ago of \$1100 in a manner little less extraordinary. Truly this is hard luck. We sympathize with the gentleman, and hope that he may have better fortune hereafter. "It is a long lane that has no turn."

Curious Cause for Self Murder.—Mr. Chaney H. Reynolds committed suicide near Clyde, Ohio, a few days since. He had gone in the woods to fell some trees, but the first three which he cut down fell in the wrong direction. Believing, as he said in a note, that "the Lord suffered everything to go against him," and his mind being somewhat excited by the remembrance of some trouble which he had once with his first wife, he concluded to terminate his existence, which he did by hanging himself to a tree.

The Greek Insurrection.—Albania, where the rebellion against the Turkish government has been raging, is a province of Turkey in Europe, bordering on the kingdom of Greece. The great bulk of its population consists of Greek Christians, who very naturally have but little sympathy with the Mussulmans, their government or religion.

Accident and Miraculous Escape.—The passenger train on the Virginia Central railroad, which left Staunton, on Tuesday, met with an accident while crossing the Blue Ridge mountain, over the temporary track. When the train had reached the summit of the mountain, the locomotive was detached and sent down alone, the car following and held in checks by brakes. Before reaching the foot of the mountain, the brakes gave way, and the cars started at great speed, and soon overtaking the engine a frightful concussion took place; but fortunately no losses of life occurred. Geo. Clements, an employee, had his legs crushed, and several of the passengers slightly injured.

Serious Flood.—Lacking river, Kenilworth, was, a few days since, the scene of a devastating flood, which submerged entire farms, and swept off numbers of houses of every description, and an immense quantity of fencing, produce, lumber, &c. At Clayville the buildings in the street fronting the river were from three to four feet deep in water.

Danish Mortuary.—About four hundred men, women and children have just arrived at St. Louis from Denmark, on their way to the Mormon settlement in the Salt Lake country.

Shocking Railroad Accident.
A most frightful accident took place on the Norristown Railroad last week. A woman, about 68 years of age, was run over by the cars near Pott's Landing, a place about a mile below Norristown. She was on the track and facing the train. It is said she was partially deaf and near-sighted, and whether the screaming of the whistle did not reach her until she was too much frightened to go away, or whether, through her defective vision, she was unable to distinctly see the train before it came upon her, it is difficult to say. The engine first struck her, and she was some fifty feet ahead of the train on the track. The cars came up, and she was caught by the wheels, and from her dress becoming entangled in them, she was literally cut into bits; the largest portion of her body found was one of her feet. The pieces were collected together and placed in a barrel. All along the road, for some distance, portions of her body were found. Her name was Mary Baker, and she was going to Conshohocken, to get into the cars there, to go to Philadelphia.

Terrific Gale.
ALBANY, March 19.—A terrible gale occurred yesterday, doing immense damage. Fifty buildings were unroofed, including factories, foundries, school houses, &c. Innumerable chimneys and walls were blown down, and canal boats and steamers at the docks much damaged. Nearly all the chimneys in the city were injured or blown down. A complete panic prevailed and all the workmen fled from their shops. Many persons were injured, but none killed. All the trains and boats have been delayed. The damage is immense.

ALBANY, March 20.—Accounts from Troy and Utica state that the gale of Friday night and Saturday was exceedingly destructive in those localities. Many buildings were blown down, houses unroofed, and chimneys and walls demolished. At Troy a man was killed by the falling of a chimney. At Utica the tower of St. Patrick's church was blown down.

Violent Gale and Destruction of Property.
It seems that a most violent gale, amounting in many places to a perfect tornado, prevailed all day Saturday week, over the eastern part of the State of New York, and western Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont. We give a short account of the damage done at Albany. Among the buildings injured were the Reformed Dutch Church, the Cathedral, Medical College, Orphan Asylum, and Universalist Church. Several boats were sunk on the river, between Albany and New York. At Troy, also, great damage was done.

Extraordinary Divorce Case.—In the New York Supreme Court, on Saturday last, application was made by Jeremiah W. Dimick, for annulment of his marriage to his wife Frances N. Dimick, under some extraordinary circumstances. "Plaintiff and defendant," the Court said, "had been married more than twelve years. It is now alleged that the marriage was void by reason of pre-contract. The defendant, it is admitted, was married when a school-girl to a young man, who soon afterwards went off to the West, and was not heard of, except it was said he was dead, for many years. She accordingly, in good faith, married her present husband, supposing herself at liberty to do so. It now turns out that the first husband has been living about five years ago, when he died, and of course left her in a condition to legalize the second marriage. No further ceremony, however, took place, but the plaintiff and defendant for said five years continued to live together as man and wife. The plaintiff says he did so in ignorance of the actual state of the case, and there is every reason to believe the truth of this statement. Of course, no marriage by implication could be inferred, and the original marriage between the parties was clearly void, the prior husband being then still alive and undivorced. There is nothing to deprive the plaintiff of the right which the law gives him to have it so declared. Sentence nullifying the marriage of plaintiff and defendant must therefore be entered."

A Curious Case.—A curious case recently came up before the Recorder's Court in San Francisco. A certain John Smith had given a gentleman a brass button in lieu of a ten dollar gold piece, and when, several hours afterwards, his attention was called to the matter, declined giving any redress. The charge was for cheating by false pretences; but Smith showed conclusively that he had never pretended that the button was of any value, and he was not liable to the charge of counterfeiting, because it was not a counterfeit coin. The Recorder, after a lengthy examination, discharged the case as being one to which no law could apply.

The Ishmus of Darien Ship Canal Expedition.—An officer on board the U. S. ship Cyane, on service with the inter-oceanic exploring expedition, gives the result of the fruitless endeavors of the three expeditions to find a favorable route. He does not hastily conclude that the thing is impossible, but says the results remain to be seen. They cannot, however, be of any very great benefit to the object in view, unless the survey be conducted on a grander scale.

Financial Effort of the Maine Law.—From a communication sent to the Legislature of Massachusetts on Saturday last, it appears that the amount received by Justices of the Peace Court and of the Peace, in the shape of fines for the violation of the liquor law, has been over five thousand dollars.

A Hard Case.—The last Romney (Ya.) Argus contains an advertisement, offering a reward of \$50 for the apprehension of John A. Kline, who absconded from Hampshire county about the 23d of February, taking with him the mother of three children, the youngest of which is an infant seven weeks old, which she left at home in the cradle!

They took one of Mr. Wolfe's horses to go off on. Mr. Wolfe offers the \$50 reward for the apprehension of Kline; he offers nothing for catching Mrs. Wolfe, as she deems herself fortunate in getting rid of her.

The Last Fashion.—The omnivorous drivers of New York have been so much annoyed by that within a few days past they have taken to wearing hats, such as the ladies wear. It protects their eyes, and allows them to extend properly to their horses.

\$3 PER DAY IS TOO LITTLE.
It is sheer parsimony in the great State of Pennsylvania, to think of paying off the members of her Legislature at the paltry rate of \$3 per day. It is placing a shameful under-valuation on the invaluable services of these faithful servants of the people; and the wonder is, that in these "striking" days they do not strike, not only for higher wages, but also for a half-hour system. I am sure that nothing but the purest patriotism prevents them from doing so.

Why, Mr. Editor, just think of the arduous labor they have to go through. Think too of the imminent danger to which their invaluable lives are sometimes exposed, on railroad excursions, &c. It was only last week, they had to go all the way to Philadelphia, to join with the citizens of that place, in a consolidating frolic, that lasted for several days. By great good luck, the members, I believe, have all got back to Harrisburg without injury to life or limb; but it is certain that the constitutions of some of the members must have been impaired by the hardships they had to undergo during the spree.

It really makes one feel bad, to think that those faithful public servants, (while in Philadelphia,) had to wait till 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening for their dinners, and from the length of time necessarily required, as were set before them, they must have been kept out of bed until a very late hour, thereby adding loss of sleep to the other difficulties and hardships they met with. It's true their poor diem was going on during the spree, but what's \$3 a day for such services? I know that the members of our Legislature are too modest, and have the public good too much at heart, to ask an increase of wages; but I do think it the duty of every good citizen, to endeavor to prevail on the members to accept something extra, for such extra services as they rendered the State during the time they were in the "city of brotherly love."

Taking all those matters into serious consideration, I propose that, in addition to their daily pay, six pence be allowed them for the whole time they were absent from the seat of government.

You will, Mr. Editor, confer a favor on many of your readers, if you will inform them, how the tavern bill of some 8 or 10 thousand dollars, incurred last winter by our Legislature in feasting the Maryland Legislature at Harrisburg, has been settled.

RESOLUTIONS
Adopted by the Whig State Convention.

Resolved, That the Constitutions of the National and State Government embrace everything that is essential to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the citizen; that all laws should be enacted with express reference to the greatest good of the largest number, and when passed in pursuance of Constitutional authority, demand the obedience of the people.

Resolved, That to preserve the National Union ought to be the highest ambition of the American citizen, and that all attempts to weaken the affection of the people for its continuance and maintenance, to violate its compromises, or to produce discussions of its value and efficacy, should be frowned down as a species of moral treason.

Resolved, That those provisions of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill now before Congress, which affect and repeal the Missouri Compromise, are a deliberate breach of plighted faith and public compact, a high handed attempt to force slavery into a vast territory now free from it by law, a reckless renewing of a quiet agitation, and therefore meet the stern, indignant and unanimous condemnation of the Whig party.

Resolved, That in the enactment of laws, whether by National or State Government, these important results should be constantly in view, to wit: Universal education, religious liberty, and the useful and happy employment of the toiling masses—the bone and sinew of the community.

Resolved, That our foreign intercourse should be conducted magnanimously, so that no injustice or wrong be done to others, or submitted to on our part.

Resolved, That the policy of protecting our home industry against the depressing influences of foreign capital and labor, is as sound in principle now as ever, notwithstanding the accidental causes which for the moment may seem to declare otherwise.

Resolved, That the Whig party is in favor of a just and equitable Homestead Bill, and recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania to aid in the passage of such a bill.

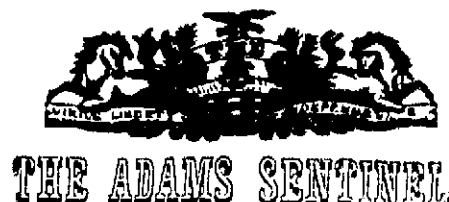
Resolved, That we congratulate the Democratic party that former difficulties between them and the Whig party on the subject of the Banking Institutions of Pennsylvania, are settled by a resolution of the late Democratic Convention recognizing and adopting the Whig doctrine on that subject.

Resolved, That the Whig party, now as heretofore, will continue to urge the sale of the Public Improvements as the only means by which our heavy and oppressive taxes can be reduced, and the ultimate payment of the public debt be accomplished.

Resolved, That this Convention with extreme pleasure present to their constituency, the Whig party of this State, the names of James Pollock, of Northumberland, for Governor, George Darsie, of Allegheny, for Canal Commissioner, and Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery, for Justice of the Supreme Court, because these gentlemen are not only faithful, sound and tried Whigs, but of approved ability and experience for these respective stations, and also honest, pure and good men.

Destructive Fire at New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—A fire broke out here about 12 o'clock last night, in the extensive furniture store of Mr. Perry, and the flames soon spread with great rapidity, extending to Natchez and Gravier Streets, consuming thirteen stores and buildings, with their contents. The sufferers are T. H. Parry, furnishing store; Harrows & Osborn, wine dealers; A. L. Addison & Heald, commission merchants; Pina, Walsh & Co. and C. A. Bates, tobacco merchants; Sikes & Co. and Murphy & Noyes, auctioneers; and Mr. Hargrove, furniture store.

The entire loss is estimated at \$500,000. Several persons were injured and one killed by the falling of the walls of burnt buildings.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:
Monday, March 27, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK,
OF Northumberland county.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE DARSIE,
OF Allegheny county.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL M. SMYER,
OF Montgomery county.

Those of our subscribers who change their residence on the 1st of April, will please give us notice of the place to which they desire the "Sentinel" directed, or, if in town, where to be left by the Carrier.

On Thursday evening last, the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, were inducted to office. Hon. SAMUEL R. RUSSELL was appointed President of the Council, and R. G. McCRAE, Esq., Clerk and Treasurer.

A supplement to the charter of the Gettysburg Railroad company, passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday last.

OUR WHIG STATE TICKET.

We place at the head of our paper the names of the gentlemen selected by the Whig State Convention, as our candidates at the coming Fall election. The resolutions adopted by the Convention will be found in another column.

The candidate for Governor, is the Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland county. No selection could have been made, which would more fully meet the wishes of the Whigs generally. He was first elected to Congress in 1843, to fill a vacancy, and that in a District which could give 1200 Democratic majority. He was again elected in 1844 by an increased majority; and in 1846, he was re-elected by a majority of 1400. This shows his great popularity at home, with men of all parties. In 1848, he declined a re-nomination, though strongly urged thereto by his friends. In 1849, he was appointed, by Gov. Johnston, without solicitation, President Judge of that District—which office he held until the Judiciary was made elective: he then returned to the practice of the law. As a lawyer, he ranks among the first in the State, and as a popular and able speaker, he has no superior. Mr. DARSIE, of Pittsburg, is our candidate for Canal Commissioner; and few men possess superior qualifications for that situation. He is now a leading member of the Senate of this State, and has been in one of the other branches of the Legislature for nearly twenty years, and has made himself perfectly acquainted with the business and interests of the State. He will poll a very strong vote.

For Supreme Judge, the Convention, by an almost unanimous vote, nominated our late townsman, Hon. DANIEL M. SMYER, at present the President Judge of the Bucks and Montgomery District. We need not tell our citizens who he is—they all know him well; and know his talent and capability for any situation. Since his appointment to the Bench, he has rendered himself very popular in his District, by his learning, industry, and promptness in the dispatch of business; and, as a cotemporary remarks, "has acquired their confidence, respect and friendship, to an almost unlimited extent." The "Young Guard" will give him a handsome vote.

Such are our candidates—all talented, worthy, "good men and true"—and deserving of strenuous exertions on their behalf.

The Nebraska Bill.

On Tuesday, the "Nebraska Bill," as it is termed, which passed the Senate of the U. States, came to the House of Representatives, and, of course, when taken up, produced very considerable feeling—it not being exactly known what its strength was there. After a pretty warm contest as to how to dispose of it, it was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 110 to 95. This opens the door to a long discussion, and is considered equivalent to a defeat of the bill. The result caused the greatest joy to its enemies, and chagrined its friends. To clinch the vote, Mr. Cutting moved a reconsideration, and to lay that motion on the table—which was carried, yeas 110, nays 96.

A treaty made with some Indians from the far West, who have been in Washington for a few weeks, was sent into the Senate on Tuesday for ratification. In this treaty the Indians have stipulated that should any of their number be guilty of using intoxicating liquors to excess, his annuity should be withheld from him until he is reformed. If this provision should be carried out, it will have a decided tendency to prevent drunkenness among them.

There appears to be a little difference of opinion as to which party has the New Hampshire Legislature; and the positive position of parties will not be accurately ascertained until the meeting of the Legislature.

During the storm of Saturday week, the schooner Russell, from Boston for Plymouth, sank off Cape Cod, and all on board (save the number) perished.

Prohibitory Liquor Bill.

A bill for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth, passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, 50 to 40, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atterton, Barton, Beck, Bigham, Caldwell, Carlisle, Cook, Crane, Daugherty, Davis, Deegan, De France, Eldred, ELLIS, Evans, Foster, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gwin, Hart, Hiesland, Hillier, Hummel, Jackson, Kilgore, Lowrey, (Tioga,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Mansfield, McConnell, Neely, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Muse, Park, Parmelee, Patterson, Porter, Putney, Rawlins, Roberts, Scott, Smith, (Crawford,) Strong, Ziegler and Chase, *Speaker*—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Baldwin, Beans, Beyer, Boyd, Bush, Byerly, Calvin, Chamberlin, Collins, Cummings, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Fletcher, Fry, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Hamilton, Herr, Hills, Hipple, Horn, Hunsacker, Hunter, Hurst, Johnson, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Miller, Palmer, Poulson, Rowe, Sallade, Sheen, Sidle, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Stewart, Stockdale, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wilson and Wright—46.

A bill of the same character also passed the Senate on the same day, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Cresswell, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Frick, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, Hendricks, Hoge, Jamison, Kinzer, Kunkel, McFarland, MELLINGER, Platt, Quiggle, Skinner, and Slifer—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Crab, Darlington, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Halde-mann, Hiester, McClintock, Price, Sager, Wherry and McCallin, *Speaker*—13.

The bills are not exactly alike—so that further action must be had in each House before it becomes a law.

Anti-Nebraska Resolutions.

In the Senate of this State, on Tuesday last, the following resolutions passed to a third reading, 18 to 15:

WHEREAS, Efforts are now being made to effect the passage of an act of Congress to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, with provisions allowing the introduction of involuntary servitude north of 36° 30'; and Whereas, In the judgment of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, the passage of such an act would be inexpedient, and a manifest violation of the Missouri Compromise, approved March 6th, 1820; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Pennsylvania earnestly and solemnly protest against the repeal or modification of that section of the act of Congress, for the admission of the Missouri into the Union as a State, which prohibits involuntary servitude north of 36° 30'.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to carry out the foregoing expression of the sentiment of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representative in Congress.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Crabb, Darlington, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Frick, Hamilton, Hendricks, Kinzer, Kunkel, McClintock, McFarland, Mellinger, Platt, Price, Skinner, and Slifer—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Halde-mann, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hiester, Hoge, Jamison, Quiggle, Sager, Wherry and McCallin, *Speaker*—15.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, Mr. ELLIS presented the petition of F. Slaybaugh, for a divorce from Sarah, his wife; also four remonstrances against the passage of a law authorizing the Commissioners of Adams county to guarantee the payment of the interest on the bonds of the Gettysburg railroad company; also, two petitions in favor of the passage of a law authorizing the Commissioners to guarantee the payment of said interest on bonds of the Gettysburg railroad, provided said company build their road to York, otherwise, against said guarantee; also, two in favor of a State road from McCall's ferry to Gettysburg; also, from Philip Sweeney and William A. Call, in the matter of certain real estate; also, the petition of the widow and heirs of Philip Call, sen., in the matter of certain real estate.

The Whigs, at the late Charter election in Carlisle, carried both Burgesses, and seven of the nine Councilmen.

The "Village Record," at Waynesboro', has put on a new dress, and looks quite trim and neat.

Mr. John H. Brooks, a very respectable citizen of Columbia, was killed on the railroad on Tuesday week. He had got on top of a burden car, and while watching another train he was struck by a bridge, and thrown directly under the engine, which ran over his body, killing him instantly.

On Saturday night week, several fires occurred in the City of New York, by which 12 dwellings, 10 stables, and several carpenter shops, were destroyed. Five horses perished in the flames. A number of poor families were severe sufferers.

The Foundry of Mr. Wm. Frisley, in Shippensburg, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning week. The wind was blowing a perfect gale at the time, and it was in a few minutes a mass of ruins.

The steamer J. L. Avery struck a snag in the Mississippi, a few days ago, and sunk in two minutes. The loss of life is not less than 60 or 70, including eight cabin and nearly all the deck passengers. The boat had a large and valuable cargo—all a total loss. She was racing with another boat at the time. There were near 300 passengers on board—upwards of 200 of whom were saved by the steamer Sultana, which was immediately behind. The wind at the time was very high, and the waves rolled with quite a heavy swell. It was a thrilling scene.

The Railroad.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad, on Thursday last, the following preamble and resolution were adopted—from which it will be seen that Hanover has been fixed upon, for the present at least, as the terminus of the Road:

Whereas, the Charter of the Gettysburg Railroad requires the President and Directors of the Road to fix upon Hanover, in York county, as the eastern terminus of the Road, within three years from the passage of the act of incorporation, provided that the Company should deem it expedient; And whereas the time for said expiration day, by which reason this Board are now compelled to make their election; Therefore, *Resolved*, That Hanover be, and the same is hereby definitively selected as the eastern terminus of the Gettysburg Railroad—the said road to connect with the Hanover Branch Railroad at that place.

Resolved, That so soon as the people of York shall show their ability, in combination with ourselves, to construct the Road from Gettysburg to York, the President and Directors of this Board will use all the means within their power to effect that purpose, provided the same can be done without breach of contract.

Fatally Burned.

We are informed that at the recent railroad accident near York, a daughter of Mr. PHILIP J. TRUSIL, formerly of this place, was so severely burned by the upsetting of the stove in the car, which rolled down the bank, as to cause her death in a few days. She was some 12 or 14 years of age. Mr. Trusil, with his family, was about removing from Columbia to Baltimore.—*Compiler*.

Mr. Abraham Musselman, of Lancaster county, who was injured at the late railroad accident near York, died on Wednesday last at York, where he has been lying since the accident.

Major Selah R. Hobbie, First Assistant Postmaster General, died at Washington City on Thursday last, of consumption.—He has been for many years an officer of the Government. His age was 58.

There was an arrival from Europe on Tuesday; but it brings nothing of interest. Eastern affairs were unchanged. No battles of any consequence had occurred on the Danube. There was a rumor that the Russians had taken Kalafat, but it was not credited.

David Jewell was executed at Pittsburg on Friday last, for murder. He made a dying declaration, that he was strongly under the influence of liquor when he committed the murder, and knew nothing of the deed until he was arrested. He concluded by advising his young friends to avoid the intoxicating cup. He died penitent.

A steamer arrived at New Orleans on Thursday from California. The filibustering expedition, in Sonora, of President Walker, has failed. When the U. S. vessels arrived many of his men deserted, and the rest were desponding. He spiked his guns, and left, leaving behind him his sick and wounded.

The steamer Black Warrior is still in the custody of the Cuban authorities at Havana. Captain Bulloch, his officers and crew, were yet on board the U. S. steamer Fulton, at the last account from there.

Nathaniel G. Taylor, Esq., (whig), has been elected in the first congressional district of Tennessee, to succeed the Hon. Brooks Campbell, (dem.) who died in the early part of the session. He was elected by about six hundred majority.

Gone to California.—R. P. McGill and Geo. Freaner, Esqs., members of the Bar at Hagerstown, Md., and Robert Swan, who was tried and acquitted of killing Sprigg, left for California last week.

Expedition to Liberia.—The colonization journal states that an expedition vessel, possibly a steamer, will take emigrants from Baltimore and Norfolk on or about the first of May.

The Indians.

During the proceedings in the U. S. H. of Representatives on Wednesday last, on the Indian appropriation bill, some interesting facts were presented. The bill under discussion contained items, required under existing treaties with the Indians, amounting to nearly one million of dollars. Mr. Orr, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, proposed to add other items, of about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of negotiations with the Indians of Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, &c. He remarked, it was not much to the credit of this great and expanding nation to find in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, where more than sixty thousand white people have settled on what was considered Government lands, not one foot of the Indian title has been extinguished! The Indians have been driven from valley to valley, and from plain to plain, until they are now resting on the mountain tops, dragging out a precarious existence, and often in a state of starvation. The Cayuse war had already cost one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and it would cost much more if the Indians were compelled in self-defense to avenge themselves upon their aggressors. In Utah and New Mexico similar difficulties were to be met and overcome, not by arms, but by the magnanimity and justice of this Government. There are now in captivity among the Apache Indians not less than two hundred and twenty whites, women and children, whose sad fate required the interposition of the Government.

Mr. Orr impressed, with great earnestness and force, the propriety of a liberal policy towards the red men; and hoped that members, in view of the importance of prompt action, would not avail themselves of the usual latitude in committee to discuss other and irrelevant subjects. These remarks were well received.

Plant Trees.

Now is the season to plant trees of all kinds—fruit and shade. As a cotemporary remarks—"A few hours labor and a trifling expense bestowed in planting trees, will add greatly to the value of any habitation, either to occupy or to sell. In planting, care should be taken to select good kinds of trees, and set them properly; and then they need little attention thereafter, if they are carefully protected against anything that can disturb them. What man of taste, or with any idea of comfort, would buy a house, in village or country, exposed to the 'broiling rays of the summer's sun; or live in such a one if he owned or rented it—except from dire necessity? Now is the time then to begin if your premises are destitute of shade, by planting a few trees of vigorous and rapid growth; and in a few years, before you are aware of it, you will find your property immensely improved, and at a cost so trifling as not to be worth mentioning."

Societies have sprung up in several of our cities and towns, which are exciting considerable attention from the mystery surrounding them, and the power they exercise. They are called "The Know-Nothings." Nothing is known of their principles, or their object. Amongst other evidences of what they can accomplish, we give the following from the Boston Traveller:

The "Know-Nothings," in Waltham, Massachusetts, on the first Monday in March, elected their whole ticket as it were by magic. Nobody could tell where the ticket came from, where it was printed, or when and where got up. It has been a town talk ever since. It is said we have a strong organization of the kind amongst us, and yet no one knows anything about it. All is clouded in mystery and darkness.—Just before the election an obscure notice was posted up, calling upon certain persons to meet nobody knew where, unless some secret biographies, cut out of the slip of paper posted up, apparently with a pen-knife, gave the "know-nothings" themselves the necessary information.

Atmospherical Phenomenon.

The Washington City Globe of Wednesday evening last, mentions that on the evening previous, about half past 9 o'clock, the attention of the people in the street was directed to a brilliant light in the zenith, described by those who saw it, in appearance like a coal of fire glowing, three feet long, and a foot wide, of a bright crimson, redder than ever the planet Mars appeared. It was stationary, and lasted twenty minutes to half an hour, when it gradually faded away.

A sudden death took place at Georgetown College, on Thursday evening. One of the teachers in the institution, named William Scott, had been in delicate health for some time past, but, to all appearance, had improved so as to resume his usual duty. Whilst sitting at the dinner table, he suddenly fell, and although immediate assistance was rendered, he expired in a few minutes. A coroner's inquest was held, which returned a verdict of "disease of the heart."

A drover from the interior of Pennsylvania, fell in with a couple of sharpers, on Monday night, in Philadelphia, who kindly consented to take him to the circus, and from there to Blackberry alley. He was relieved of his surplus revenue to the amount of nearly three hundred dollars.

Mrs. SARAH BIGLER, mother of Gov. Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. John Bigler, of California, died at her residence in Mercer county, on Friday week, aged seventy years.

The preparations in England and France are on a magnificent scale, and the troops seem to be in high spirits. What a noble sight it will be to review that large fleet of French and English men of war, when assembled at Spithead prior to sailing for the Baltic, and how proud old "Napier" will feel when he throws his broad pendant to the breeze as Commander in Chief of such a fleet. It is said that the Queen of England and the Emperor of France will witness together, the evolutions, and sailing to the Seat of War, of their joint array of the most splendid vessels ever equipped for service.

Miss Webster Again in Trouble.—Miss Delia Webster, who, for a year past, has resided on her farm in Kentucky, opposite Madison, Ia., has been arrested again on a charge of abducting slaves; and although, it is said, no positive evidence could be found against her, yet she was required to give bonds of \$10,000 for her good behavior, or that she should give bonds in the same amount that she would leave the State and never return. In default of this she was confined in the Bedford jail, Trimble county, Ky.

Ex-President Fillmore had a most enthusiastic reception on his recent visit to Lexington, Ky., and the tomb of Henry Clay. His arrival was announced by a discharge of cannon, and at the railroad depot he was met and welcomed by the City Councils and a large throng of citizens, and escorted to the Phoenix hotel, where, after repeated calls, he made a brief but appropriate speech, returning thanks for the hearty welcome extended to him. The Hon. John P. Kennedy, who accompanies Mr. F. on his tour, was called out, and made one of his usual eloquent and eloquent addresses. They subsequently dined with the City Council and paid a visit to Mrs. Clay.

Gen. SAM. HOUSTON was detained at Harrisburg a few days ago, for a short time, by a failure in the cars to make a connection. A correspondent of the Franklin Repository writing from there, appears to have been much pleased with him, and remarks as follows:—

"On this occasion his thoughts seemed to be taken up with the Nebraska bill, and indeed I thought, when listening to him, that if the freemen of this Commonwealth could have heard him, there would be but one opinion in regard to it—that of deep disgust for the bill and its authors. He said he regarded it as a *wanton* renewal of a quieted agitation, the end of which the youngest child now living would not see; that it would be found to be but the entering wedge to measures that would excite scenes far more dangerous and appalling than any through which we have yet passed."

I was much pleased with the compliment he paid our own State. In speaking of the Nebraska bill, he said Pennsylvania had more in her power now than she ever had at any one time, and that if she would speak out in a firm and indignant voice of opposition, the fate of the bill was sealed, its death a fixed fact. "Why," said he, "the inquiry is common throughout the South and South-west, 'how is old Pennsylvania going?' what has she to say on this question?" To an inquiry put to him by some gentlemen as to what Henry Clay would have said if he had been in the Senate on this session, on the Nebraska bill, "Sir," said he, "it would have been needless for that man to have said a word, his *look* would have consumed the dogs," and said he, "could a voice come from the *Hermitage*, the authors of the bill would skulk away in silence."

Breakstuffs on Lake Michigan.—A letter in the New York Tribune, dated Chicago, 6th inst., states that the quantity of wheat in store now at that port is about 254,000 bushels, and 20,000 barrels of flour, and adds:

"There are now upon the lake shores, all told, about 800,000 bushels of wheat in store, and about 80,000 barrels of flour.—The high prices paid the past winter for wheat have brought nearly or quite all out of the producers' hands. Very little more will come out before next harvest, so that, reducing the wheat to flour, Lake Michigan will have about 250,000 barrels of flour, or calling it wheat, about 1,200,000 bushels of wheat to ship before next harvest, or say 1st of September."

It is also stated that six or seven millions of bushels of corn will probably be shipped from Chicago this year, if present prices continue. There are also over 300,000 bushels of oats in store there, and about 600,000 bushels on the Lake coast. In Ohio and Indiana, it is said, there is not over one-fourth the usual quantity of wheat and flour on hand, but the deficiency will be more than supplied by the excess of corn.

Robbery of Mr. Hastings.

Some men are born to misfortune. We noticed in our last the extraordinary robbery of Mr. Hastings, Surveyor of the port of Pittsburg, who was waylaid in sight of the Toll House, knocked down, the keys taken from him, the custom house entered, and some ten thousand dollars stolen from the safe, within a foot or two of the watchman's bed. This is extraordinary—but we understand further that Mr. Hastings was robbed about six months ago of \$1100 in a manner little less extraordinary. Truly this is hard luck. We sympathize with the gentleman, and hope that he may have better fortune hereafter. "It is a long lane that has no turn."

Curious Cause for Self Murder.—Mr. Chauncey H. Reynolds committed suicide near Clyde, Ohio, a few days since. He had gone in the woods to fell some trees, but the first three which he cut down fell in the wrong direction. Believing, as he said in a note, that "the Lord suffered everything to go against him," and his mind being somewhat excited by the remembrance of some trouble which he had once with his first wife, he concluded to terminate his existence, which he did by hanging himself to a tree.

The Greek Insurrection.—Albania, where the rebellion against the Turkish government has been raging, is a province of Turkey in Europe, bordering on the kingdom of Greece. The great bulk of its population consists of Greek Christians, who very naturally have but little sympathy with the Mussulmans, their government or religion.

Accident and Miraculous Escape.—The passenger train on the Virginia Central railroad, which left Staunton, on Tuesday, met with an accident while crossing the Blue Ridge mountain, over the temporary track. When the train had reached the summit of the mountain, the locomotive was detached and sent down alone, the car following and held in checks by brakes. Before reaching the foot of the mountain, the brakes gave way, and the cars started at great speed, and soon overtaking the engine a frightful concussion took place; but fortunately no losses of life occurred. Geo. Clements, an employee, had his legs crushed, and several of the passengers slightly injured.

Serious Flood.—Locking river, Kentucky, was, a few days since, the scene of a devastating flood, which submerged entire farms, and swept off numbers of houses of every description, and an immense quantity of fencing, produce, lumber, &c. At Clayville the buildings in the street fronting the river were from three to five feet deep in water.

Danish Mormons.—About four hundred men, women and children have just arrived at St. Louis from Denmark, on their way to the Mormon settlement in the Salt Lake country.

Shocking Railroad Accident.

A most frightful accident took place on the Norristown Railroad last week. A woman, about 68 years of age, was run over by the cars near Pott's Landing, a place about a mile below Norristown. She was on the track and facing the train. It is said she was partially deaf and near-sighted; and whether the screaming of the whistle did not reach her until she was too much frightened to go away, or whether, through her defective vision, she was unable to distinctly see the train before it came upon her, it is difficult to say. The engine first struck her, and she was some fifty feet ahead of the train on the track. The cars came up, and she was caught by the wheels, and from her dress becoming entangled in them, she was literally cut into bits; the largest portion of her body found was one of her feet. The pieces were collected together and placed in a barrel. All along the road, for some distance, portions of her body were found. Her name was Mary Baker, and she was going to Conshohocken, to get into the cars there, to go to Philadelphia.

Terrific Gale.

ALBANY, March 19.—A terrible gale occurred yesterday, doing immense damage. Fifty buildings were unroofed, including factories, foundries, school houses, &c. Innumerable chimneys and walls were blown down, and canal boats and steamers at the docks much damaged. Nearly all the chimneys in the city were injured or blown down. A complete panic prevailed and all the workmen fled from their shops. Many persons were injured, but none killed. All the trains and boats have been delayed. The damage is immense.

ALBANY, March 20.—Accounts from Troy and Utica state that the gale of Friday night and Saturday was exceedingly destructive in those vicinities. Many buildings were blown down, houses unroofed, and chimneys and walls demolished. At Troy a man was killed by the falling of a chimney. At Utica the tower of St. Patrick's church was blown down.

Violent Gale and Destruction of Property.

It seems that a most violent gale, amounting in many places to a perfect tornado, prevailed all day Saturday week, over the eastern part of the State of New York, and western Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont. We give a short account of the damage done at Albany. Among the buildings injured were the Reformed Dutch Church, the Cathedral, Medical College, Orphan Asylum, and Universalist Church. Several boats were sunk on the river, between Albany and New York. At Troy, also, great damage was done.

Extraordinary Divorce Case.

In the New York Supreme Court, on Saturday last, application was made by Jeremiah W. Dimick, for annulment of his marriage to his wife Frances N. Dimick, under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. "Plaintiff and defendant," the Court said, "had been married more than twelve years. It is now alleged that the marriage was void by reason of pre-contract. The defendant, it is admitted, was married when a school girl to a young man, who soon afterwards went off to the West, and was not heard of, except it was said he was dead, for many years. She accordingly, in good faith, married her present husband, supposing herself at liberty to do so. It now turns out that the first husband has been living till about five years ago, when he died, and of course left her in a condition to legalize the second marriage. No further ceremony, however, took place, but the plaintiff and defendant for said five years continued to live together as man and wife. The plaintiff says he did so in ignorance of the actual state of the case, and there is every reason to believe the truth of this averment. Of course, no marriage by implication could be inferred, and the original marriage between the parties was clearly void, the prior husband being then still alive and undivorced. There is nothing to deprive the plaintiff of the right which the law gives him to have it so declared. Sentence nullifying the marriage of plaintiff and defendant must therefore be entered."

A Curious Case.—A curious case recently came up before the Recorder's Court in San Francisco. A certain John Smith had given a gentleman a brass button in lieu of a ten dollar gold piece, and when, several hours afterwards, his attention was called to the matter, declined giving any redress. The charge was for cheating by false pretences; but Smith showed conclusively that he had never pretended that the button was of any value, and he was not liable to the charge of counterfeiting, because it was not a counterfeit coin. The Recorder, after a lengthy examination, discharged the case as being one to which no law could apply.

The Ishmus of Darien Ship Canal Exploration.

An officer on board the U. S. ship Cyane, on service with the inter-oceanic exploring expedition, gives the result of the fruitless endeavors of the three expeditions to find a favorable route. He does not hastily conclude that the thing is impossible, but says the results remain to be seen. They cannot, however, be of any very great benefit to the object in view, unless the survey be conducted on a grander scale.

Financial Effect of the Maine Law.

From a communication sent to the Legislature of Massachusetts on Saturday last, it appears that the amount received by Justices of the Peace Court and of the Peace, in the shape of fines for the violation of the liquor law, has been over five thousand dollars.

A Hard Case.

The last Romney (Va.) Argus contains an advertisement, offering a reward of \$50 for the apprehension of John A. Kline, who absconded from Hampshire county about the 23d of February, taking with him the mother of three children, the youngest of which is an infant seven weeks old, which she left at home in the cradle.

They took one of Mr. Wolfe's horses to go off on. Mr. Wolfe offers the \$50 reward for the apprehension of Kline; he offers nothing for catching Mrs. Wolfe, as he deems himself fortunate in getting rid of her.

The Last Fashion.

The omnibus drivers of New York have been so much annoyed by frost within a few days past that they have taken to wearing veils, such as the ladies wear. It protects their eyes, and allows them to attend properly to their horses.

\$3 PER DAY IS TOO LITTLE.

It is sheer parsimony in the great State of Pennsylvania, to think of paying off the members of her Legislature at the paltry rate of \$3 per day. It is placing a shameful undervaluation on the invaluable services of these faithful servants of the people; and the wonder is, that in these "striking" days they do not strike, not only for higher wages, but also for a half-hour system. I am sure that nothing but the purest patriotism prevents them from doing so.

Why, Mr. Editor, just think of the arduous labor they have to go through. Think too of the imminent danger to which their invaluable lives are sometimes exposed, on railroad excursions, &c. It was only last week, they had to go all the way to Philadelphia, to join with the citizens of that place, in a consolidating frolic, that lasted for several days. By great good luck, the members, I believe, have all got back to Harrisburg without injury to life or limb; but it is certain that the constitutions of some of the members must have been impaired by the hardships they had to undergo during the spree.

It really makes one feel bad, to think that those faithful public servants, (whilst in Philadelphia,) had to wait till 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening for their dinners; and from the length of time necessarily required, properly to discuss such complicated dinners, as were set before them, they must have been kept out of bed until a very late hour, thereby adding loss of sleep to the other difficulties and hardships they met with.—It's true their per diem was going on during the spree, but what's \$3 a day for such services? I know that the members of our Legislature are too modest, and have the public good too much at heart, to ask an increase of wages; but I do think it the duty of every good citizen, to endeavor to prevail on the members to accept something extra, for such extra services as they rendered the State during the time they were in the "city of brotherly love."

Taking all those matters into serious consideration, I propose that, in addition to their daily pay, six pence be allowed them for the whole time they were absent from the seat of government.

You will, Mr. Editor, confer a favor on many of your readers, if you will inform them, how the tavern bill of some 8 or 10 thousand dollars, incurred last winter by our Legislature in feasting the Maryland Legislature at Harrisburg, has been settled.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Whig State Convention.

Resolved, That the Constitutions of the National and State Government embrace everything that is essential to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the citizen—that all laws should be enacted with express reference to the greatest good of the largest number, and when passed in pursuance of Constitutional authority, demand the obedience of the people.

Resolved, That to preserve the National Union ought to be the highest ambition of the American citizen, and that all attempts to weaken the affection of the people for its continuance and maintenance, to violate its compromises, or to produce discussions of its value and efficacy, should be frowned down as a species of moral treason.

Resolved, That those provisions of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill now before Congress, which affect and repeal the Missouri Compromise, are a deliberate breach of plighted faith and public compact, a high-handed attempt to force slavery into a vast territory now free from it by law, a reckless renewing of a quieted agitation, and therefore meet the stern, indignant and unqualified condemnation of the Whig party.

Resolved, That in the enactment of laws, whether by National or State Government, these important results should be constantly in view, to wit: Universal education, religious liberty, and the useful and happy employment of the toiling masses—the bone and sinew of the community.

Resolved, That our foreign intercourse should be conducted magnanimously, so that no injustice or wrong be done to others, or submitted to on our part.

Resolved, That the policy of protecting our home industry against the depressing influences of foreign capital and labor, is as sound in principle now as ever, notwithstanding the accidental causes which for the moment may seem to declare otherwise.

Resolved, That the Whig party are in favor of a just and equitable Homestead Bill, and recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania to aid in the passage of such a bill.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democratic party that former difficulties between them and the Whig party on the subject of the Banking Institutions of Pennsylvania, are settled by a resolution of the late Democratic Convention recognizing and adopting the Whig doctrine on that subject.

Resolved, That the Whig party, now as heretofore, will continue to urge the sale of the Public Improvements as the only means by which our heavy and oppressive taxes can be reduced, and the ultimate payment of the public debt be accomplished.

Resolved, That this Convention with extreme pleasure present to their constituency, the Whig party of this State, the names of James Pollock, of Northumberland, for Governor, George Darsie, of Allegheny, for

